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had not been able to find tubers on the vulgaris, and the published description of that species made no mention of any.

There is growing in the Meehan nurseries, near Germantown, Pa., a specimen of *O. Rafinesquii* from New Jersey, which is identical with one from Illinois, also a specimen of *O. vulgaris*, from Harper's Ferry, Virginia, which is identical with the one collected near Haddonfield, N. J. These two species are somewhat closely allied; yet the form and position of the leaves are manifestly different, and being early deciduous is possibly the cause of their being so long confounded. Certain it is, if the two species as described are distinct, we have both of them in New Jersey.

Supernumerary Anterior Extremity in a Domestic Cow.—Dr. ALLEN exhibited a drawing of a malformation somewhat similar to that recorded in the Proceedings of July 25.

In this instance, however, the digits were reduced to two.



These were of unequal size and one only was terminal. The remaining digit was appended to the side of the metacarpus, but was not articulated with it. It was indeed a dwarfed digit held in position to the metacarpus by fibrous tissue and integument. When at rest it lay nearly parallel to the main digit. Each digit possessed a well-developed hoof-like covering, the larger mass being curved and compressed from side to side, while the smaller one was styliform.

Above the smaller digit was a small conical appendage, which may be considered a localized hypertrophy in the normal position of the "cleft."

AUGUST 22.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty members present.

AUGUST 29.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twelve members present.

A paper entitled "Note on the Discovery of Representatives of Two Orders of Fossils new to the Cretaceous Formation of North America," by Wm. M. Gabb, was presented for publication.

On the Coal and Iron Resources of Alabama.—Mr. WILLIAM GESNER remarked that a number of applied and interesting

of ore, that it is to become the great base from whence in the future our principal supplies of iron will be produced.

In the neighborhood of from two to three miles east and west of this ore bed lie the coal fields before mentioned. For its entire extent through the State, and immediately under it, lie the limestones of the silurian formation, among which are many of the purest and those best adapted for fluxing iron from its ores.

Geologically, in descending order, next occur the immense beds of brown ore, comprising the varieties manganiferous and fibrous limonite, mamillary and crystallized hematite, belonging to Talladega, Coosa, Cahaba, Roop's and Murphy's valleys, from which heretofore nearly all of the Alabama iron has been produced—charcoal being used for fuel.

At the present time, by a practical application of all of these advantages, great progress has been made by the Eureka Company, under the able superintendence of Mr. James Thomas.

After remodelling the plant of the former Red Mountain Iron and Coal Company at Oxmoor Station, on the South and North Alabama R. R., he has put in hot blast one furnace, on coke produced on the spot by ovens, with attached combustion chambers of his own devising. The ore charges are made to consist of the mixture—three-quarters fossiliferous hematite and one-quarter brown ore, which is yielding from the furnace 56 per cent. good pig metal, costing under twelve dollars per ton in its manufacture. In view of these facts it becomes evident that Alabama will soon attain pre-eminence in the production of iron; and, as steel supersedes its use for railroad and all other mechanical appliances (our next great stride in the march of civilization), she must become most populous and prosperous, for her climate is equable and her soils rank among the most fertile.

Dr. S. H. Linn, of St. Petersburg, Prof. Paul Groth, of Strasburg, and Dr. James Hector, of New Zealand, were elected correspondents.

The following papers were ordered to be published:—